



**PATENT**

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Application No.: 10/789,899  
Filing Date: February 27, 2004  
Applicant: Frederick E. Pinkerton et al.  
Group Art Unit: 1754  
Examiner: Wayne A. Langel  
Title: MIXED HYDROGEN GENERATION MATERIAL  
Attorney Docket: GP-303644 (8540R-000058)

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**DECLARATION OF PRIOR INVENTION IN THE UNITED STATES TO  
OVERCOME CITED PATENT PUBLICATIONS  
PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. §1.131**

**PURPOSE OF DECLARATION**

1. I am a co-inventor of the patent application identified above and of the subject matter described and claimed therein, including of Claims 1 through 52.
2. This declaration is being presented to establish conception and reduction to practice of the invention of the patent application identified above in the United States at a date prior to June 25, 2003.

**FACTS & DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

3. Prior to June 25, 2003, having earlier conceived of the concept of storing hydrogen by reacting a nitride with a hydride, I submitted a record of invention to the legal department at General Motors Corporation. To establish the date of conception of the invention of the claims of this patent application, the attached record of invention document is submitted as Exhibit A. The redacted portions of Exhibit A either disclose dates that are all prior to June 25, 2003 or disclose personal confidential information. This document (hereinafter referred to as the "ROI"), was: prepared prior to June 25, 2003; identifies me as one of the co-inventors; and discusses and illustrates the conceived invention. The ROI includes

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a description of an example of hydrogen storage compounds where hydrogen gas is released by reacting a nitride compound and a hydride compound to form one or more byproduct compounds. The ROI further includes summary pages and various graphs illustrating various embodiments of the invention described in the application, as well as hand-written lab note pages further evidencing conception of the invention.

4. Our invention was reduced to practice and experiments were conducted to generate data detailed in Figures 1 - 5 of the above identified patent application and in the lab notebook pages describing experimental details regarding nitride and hydride systems (attached as Exhibit B). The redacted portions of Exhibit B are dates that are all prior to June 25, 2003. The detailed description of the above identified patent application (at Paragraphs 35-46) details how the data was generated to create Figures 1-5, respectively. To establish the date of reduction to practice of the subject matter as claimed in this patent application, Exhibit B contains laboratory notebook information illustrating reduction to practice prior to June 25, 2003.

#### DECLARATION

5. As the person signing below I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

#### SIGNATURE

Dated: 12/13/06

  
Gregory P. Meisner

# EXHIBIT A

37 C.F.R. §1.131 Declaration of Gregory P. Meisner  
U.S.S.N. 10/789,899 entitled "Mixed Hydrogen Generation Material."



## Research &amp; Development and Planning

Date: [REDACTED]

Subj: R&amp;D and Planning &amp; NAPD Record of Invention File No. GP-303644

To: Kathryn A. Marra  
GM Corporation Legal Staff  
300 Renaissance Center  
M.C. 482-C23-B21  
P.O. Box 300  
Detroit, MI 48265-3000

Attached is the Record of Invention entitled "Mixed Hydrogen Generation Material" in the name(s) of Frederick E. Pinkerton (430), Martin S. Meyer (430), and Gregory P. Meisner (430).

Carol E. Siino  
Manager, Intellectual Property  
M.C. 480-106-359  
810/986-2520

Attachment

C: Materials &amp; Processes (430)

**REDACTED**



**GENERAL MOTORS  
CORPORATION**

File No. 6P-303644

# RECORD OF INVENTION

This Record of Invention must be completed with sufficient detail so that your invention can be understood and evaluated by both your engineering management and by a GM Legal Staff patent attorney. Novelty and competitive significance of your invention will be evaluated based on the information you provide.

Invention Title: Mixed Hydrogen Generation Material

## Inventor #1

Name: Frederick E. Pinkerton Citizen of: USA  
First Name Middle Initial Last Name  
 Social Security No. [REDACTED] GM Employee: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☒ Salary ☐ Hourly ☐ Contract  
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 GM Address: 30500 Mound Rd., Warren, MI 48090-9055 Mail Code: 480-106-224 FAX Number: (8)-226-3091  
Centrex Number  
 Non-GM Employer: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Area Code) + Number  
 Non-GM Employer Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City and State Zip Code

## Inventor #2\*

Name: Martin S. Meyer Citizen of: USA  
First Name Middle Initial Last Name  
 Social Security No. [REDACTED] GM Employee: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☒ Salary ☐ Hourly ☐ Contract  
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Centrex Number (Area Code) + Number  
 GM Address: 30500 Mound Rd., Warren, MI 48090-9055 Mail Code: 480-106-224 FAX Number: (8)-226-3091  
Centrex Number  
 Non-GM Employer: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Area Code) + Number  
 Non-GM Employer Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City and State Zip Code

\* If there are more than two (2) inventors for this invention use the template at the end of this form.

File Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**REDACTED** of

Answer questions 1 - 8, completing all of them to the best of your knowledge.

1. This invention was first thought of on: [REDACTED] \_\_\_\_\_
2. This invention has been or is expected to be disclosed outside GM on: \_\_\_\_\_
3. This invention has been used or is committed to be used in production on: \_\_\_\_\_
4. This invention has been offered for sale outside GM on: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Was this invention made while working on a Government Contract? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, identify the government Contract No. \_\_\_\_\_

6. Identify the product or process in which the invention is incorporated: Hydrogen Storage, Fuel Cells
7. List all individuals who can provide information about the making of the invention. This list may include individuals who made the first sketch, description, or tests and individuals who are familiar with the facts relating to the making of the invention.

Frederick E. Pinkerton, Martin S. Meyer, Jan F. Herbst, John Vajo, Gregory P. Meisner, Michael P. Balogh

8. Each inventor has a legal duty to disclose all information known that is material to patentability of this invention. Such information includes the relevant prior art, which may be in the form of current or past products, equipment, processes, materials, patents, publications, advertisements, displays, and unpublished developments and proposals—whether originated by you, others in GM, competitors, suppliers, customers or others. Such information also includes disclosure of this invention outside GM, sales and offers of products using this invention, use of this invention in production and disputes about who should be considered as an inventor of this invention. To comply with the duty to disclose, list here and attach a copy of all such information, to the extent known.

*LiBH<sub>4</sub> is known to be a "hydrolysis hydride" which will release hydrogen on exposure to water. Considerable work has been done on this material by Scott Jorgensen and collaborators at GM R&D and by other investigators elsewhere.*

*A previous record of invention, GP-302578, has been submitted on reversible hydrogen storage in the Li-N-H system according to the formula  $\text{LiNH}_2 + \text{LiH} \rightleftharpoons \text{Li}_2\text{NH} + \text{H}_2$ .*

*A Microsoft PowerPoint presentation authored by John Vajo described his work at HRL on several coupled hydride compounds, namely  $\text{LiOH} + \text{LiH}$ ,  $\text{LiOH} + \text{NaH}$ ,  $\text{LiH} + \text{Si}$ , and  $\text{MgH}_2 + \text{Si}$ . He has also previously discussed  $\text{LiBH}_4 + \text{MgH}_2$ .*

*Greg Meisner has previously examined the mixtures  $\text{LiAlH}_4 + \text{LiNH}_2$  and  $\text{LiAlH}_4 + 4 \text{LiNH}_2$  for the purpose of using the  $\text{LiH}$  produced from decomposition of  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  to combine with the  $\text{LiNH}_2$  as above.*

**REDACTED**

Answer question 9 thoroughly.

9. Describe the invention in sufficient detail so that its nature, operation and usefulness can be understood. (Attach drawings, diagrams and further description, when necessary. Additional guidelines are listed below.)

See attached.

**Mechanical and Electrical Devices:** Include illustrations assigning reference numbers to the main elements and refer to the reference numbers in a description that explains how the main elements are connected or related and how they operate.

**Electrical Circuits and Controls:** Include circuit diagrams and a functional description.

**Computer Software and Manufacturing or Business Processes:** Include a flowchart or other step-by step overview.

**Chemical Inventions:** Identify all essential materials used, and alternatives therefor, in chemical terms – not tradenames. Identify and quantify all significant variables (e.g. temperature, pressure, concentration, pH etc.) of the process or material specifying operating ranges and the preferred example. Discuss the significance of each variable. Provide a recipe for at least one working example of the invention.

File Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**REDACTED**

I hereby assign this invention to General Motors Corporation  
and authorize General Motors Corporation to file an application on my behalf.

Frederick E. Pinkerton Frederick E. Pinkerton  
INVENTOR - SIGNATURE (ALSO, PRINT NAME)

[REDACTED]  
DATE

Martin S. Meyer Martin S. Meyer  
INVENTOR - SIGNATURE (ALSO, PRINT NAME)

[REDACTED]  
DATE

Gregory P. Melsner GREGORY P. MELSNER  
INVENTOR - SIGNATURE (ALSO, PRINT NAME)

[REDACTED]  
DATE

This invention was reviewed and understood by me:

Jan F. Herbst Jan F. Herbst  
1<sup>st</sup> WITNESS - SIGNATURE (ALSO PRINT NAME)

[REDACTED]  
DATE

Michael P. Balogh Michael P. Balogh  
2<sup>nd</sup> WITNESS - SIGNATURE (ALSO, PRINT NAME)

[REDACTED]  
DATE

**REDACTED**

[REDACTED]  
File Number: \_\_\_\_\_



Answer the following questions if helpful in describing this invention

10. What benefits will be realized by using this invention?

*The benefit of this invention is as a source of hydrogen for fuel cell applications.*

11. What is the state of development of this invention?

*Hydrogen generation has been successfully demonstrated in  $\text{LiBH}_4 + 2 \text{LiNH}_2$  with an onset temperature of  $100^\circ\text{C}$  and bulk hydrogen release at a temperature of  $245^\circ\text{C}$ .*

12. To the extent known, what alternatives exist for accomplishing substantially the same result as this invention?

*Hydrogen can be stored as a compressed gas, as a cryogenically cooled liquid, or in a solid. Current solid storage media lack hydrogen capacity, have slow kinetics, or require high or low temperatures. Hydrogen release in  $\text{LiBH}_4$  can be accomplished by addition of water or water vapor, but with a weight penalty due to the additional weight of the water.*

13. Describe the background of the invention. This description may include the state of the prior art and may identify deficiencies in the prior art that are overcome by this invention.

*A survey of the literature revealed the existence of  $\text{Li}_3\text{BN}_2$ ; this invention resulted from considering  $\text{Li}_3\text{BN}_2$  as the reaction product of a mixture of other hydrogen containing compounds, such as  $\text{LiBH}_4 + \text{LiNH}_2$ , thereby releasing hydrogen gas.*

*The binary couple  $\text{LiNH}_2 + \text{LiH}$  has been the subject of a previous Record of Invention.*

*Conventionally,  $\text{LiBH}_4$  is known as a hydrolysis hydride, in which hydrogen is released by exposure to water.*

*Thermal decomposition of  $\text{LiBH}_4$  is impractical, requiring a temperature of  $\sim 400^\circ\text{C}$ , and at that temperature it releases B-H compounds in addition to  $\text{H}_2$ .*

**REDACTED**

**Inventor # 3**

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Centrex Number

Non-GM Employer: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Area Code) + Number

Non-GM Employer Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City and State Zip Code

**Inventor #**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Citizen of: \_\_\_\_\_  
First Name Middle Initial Last Name

Social Security No. \_\_\_\_\_ GM Employee: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Salary ☐ Hourly ☐ Contract

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Street City and State Zip Code

GM Unit: \_\_\_\_\_ GM Phone No. (8)- \_\_\_\_\_  
Centrex Number (Area Code) + Number

GM Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Mail Code: \_\_\_\_\_ FAX Number: (8)- \_\_\_\_\_  
Centrex Number

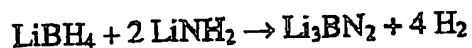
Non-GM Employer: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Area Code) + Number

Non-GM Employer Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Street City and State Zip Code

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File Number: \_\_\_\_\_

This invention describes an example of coupled hydrogen storage compounds in which hydrogen gas is released by heating a mixture of two compounds, at least one of which contains hydrogen. The chemical reaction considered here is given by:



The theoretical amount of hydrogen released is 11.8 wt% of the starting hydride mixture.

Hydrogen release has been demonstrated as shown in the accompanying figures.

In the first experiment, a mixture of  $\text{LiBH}_4$  and  $\text{LiNH}_2$  of molar ratio 1:2 was used according to the above chemical reaction formula. The mixture was ground together in an inert atmosphere using an agate mortar and pestle. A sample weighing 1.102 grams was loaded into the sample holder of the PCI apparatus and all the spaces were evacuated. Then the temperature was increased and pressure measurements were recorded until the sample temperature reached  $\sim 400^\circ\text{C}$ . Figure 1 shows the sample temperature and hydrogen desorption versus time. We note a slight decrease in the gas pressure between 10 and 25 hours, Figure 2, which could indicate a small amount of re-absorption of the desorbed gas. The pressure of the desorbed gas reached about 900 kPa in this experiment corresponding to a hydrogen weight per cent desorption of about 3.06 wt%. Subsequently, the sample was cooled to  $\sim 50^\circ\text{C}$  and the desorbed gas evacuated. A second heating cycle was performed, Figure 3, and another small amount of gas desorbed. Figure 4 shows a composite of the two experimental results showing a total desorption of 3.21 wt% hydrogen. The onset of the desorption as a function of temperature, shown in Figure 5, is approximately  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . Finally, we attempted to absorb hydrogen back into this sample by pressurizing up to  $>9000$  kPa at  $200^\circ\text{C}$ . Figure 6, however, shows no hydrogen uptake to within the experimental uncertainty of the PCI apparatus. Subsequent x-ray diffraction analysis, Figure 7, revealed that this sample was heavily oxidized and contained mostly  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Li}_3\text{BO}_3$ .

In the second experiment,  $\text{LiBH}_4$  and  $\text{LiNH}_2$  were mixed in a 1.18:2 molar ratio (the excess  $\text{LiBH}_4$  is the result of a weighing error) and ball milled for 10 minutes in a steel vial using a SPEX 8000 mixer/mill. Some of the resulting powder was placed into a thermogravimetric analyzer (TGA), where hydrogen release appears as weight loss of the sample as shown in the upper panel of Figure 8. The mixture was heated in stages up to  $245^\circ\text{C}$  under 1.3 atm flowing He gas, and at temperatures  $> 200^\circ\text{C}$  lost weight totaling 13.5 wt%. A mass spectrometer operated as a residual gas analyzer (RGA) was used to monitor the composition of the exhaust gas, as shown in the lower panel of Figure 8. The broad humps in the RGA signal from all species during heating reflect a general change in the background signals of all the species related to heating the TGA, and these are unrelated to the sample. Alone among them,  $\text{H}_2$  gas shows a large excess concentration strongly correlated with heating events. The sharp drop in the  $\text{H}_2$  mass spectrometer signal at the end of the TGA weight loss is particularly dramatic. A semi-quantitative analysis of the amount of  $\text{H}_2$  released gives 11.8 wt% (the exact correspondance with the chemistry above must be regarded as somewhat fortuitous). X-ray diffraction analysis of the starting ball-milled mixture is shown in Figure 9. The red bars indicate the expected

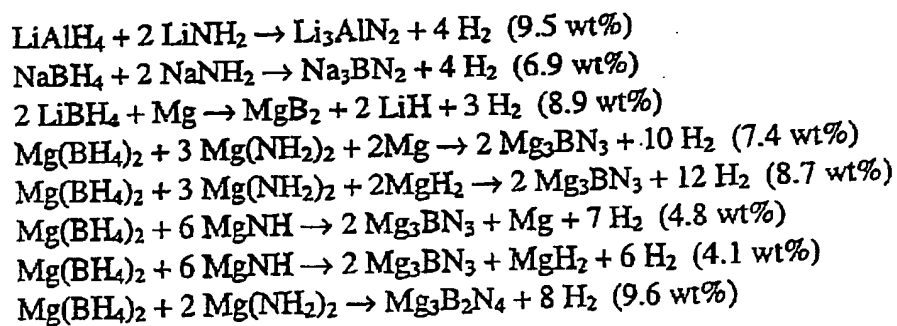
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diffraction lines from  $\text{LiNH}_2$  and the green bars are the expected lines from  $\text{LiBH}_4$ . The presence of large diffraction lines, particularly at  $2\theta \sim 16^\circ$ ,  $\sim 21^\circ$ , and  $\sim 29^\circ$ , shows that ball-milling has largely transformed the starting compounds into another compound that we have not yet been able to identify. A minor amount of  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  is also present as an impurity, and it is most likely an inert diluent. Figure 10 shows the x-ray diffraction pattern obtained after desorption of  $>10$  wt% hydrogen in the TGA. The dominant phase is the expected  $\text{Li}_3\text{BN}_2$  compound, but one or more additional phases (along with the impurity  $\text{Li}_2\text{O}$  phase) are also present, as indicated by the as yet unidentified extra diffraction lines. In contrast to the first sample, this sample after desorption is not heavily oxidized.

By itself  $\text{LiBH}_4$  melts at  $\sim 280^\circ\text{C}$ , but does not decompose with significant weight loss until  $\sim 400^\circ\text{C}$ . By itself  $\text{LiNH}_2$  decomposes slowly at  $200^\circ\text{C}$  and above, and at rates comparable to those observed in the example, but it does so by releasing ammonia rather than  $\text{H}_2$ . If this mechanism were responsible for the weight loss, the total loss should be 25 wt%. The example shows that when the two materials are combined via ball milling, the mixture decomposes by  $\text{H}_2$  release at  $\sim 245^\circ\text{C}$ .

Preliminary attempts to reverse the reaction, thereby providing a reversible hydrogen storage medium, were not successful. Efforts to make the reaction reversible continue, however. Incorporating a catalyst is one method known to both reduce the hydrogen release temperature and facilitate reabsorption in other hydrogen storage materials, and we expect that it will work for this invention as well.

A number of similar reactions can be written



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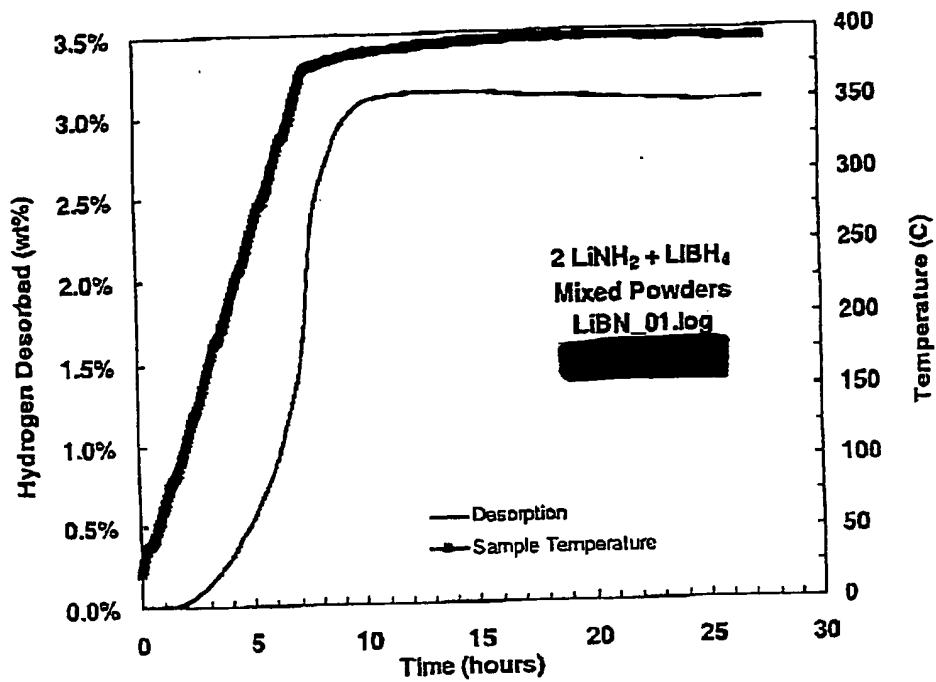


Figure 1

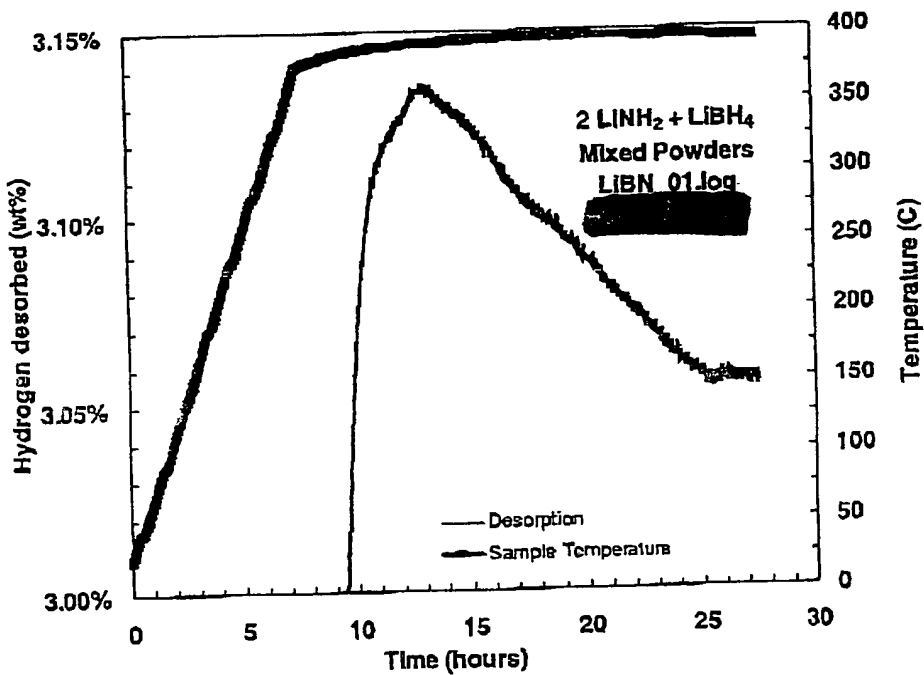


Figure 2

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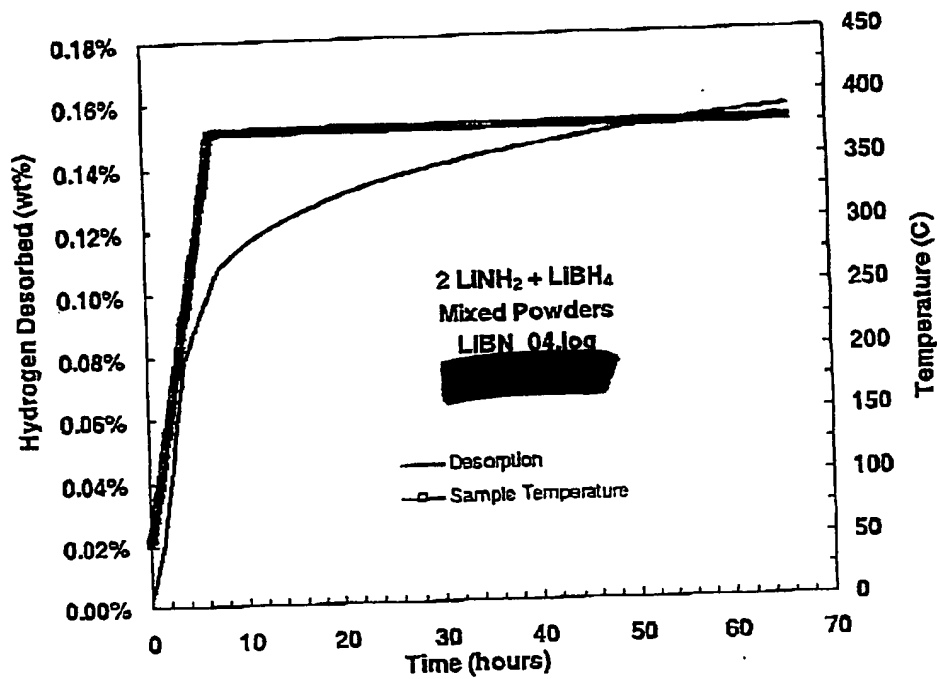


Figure 3

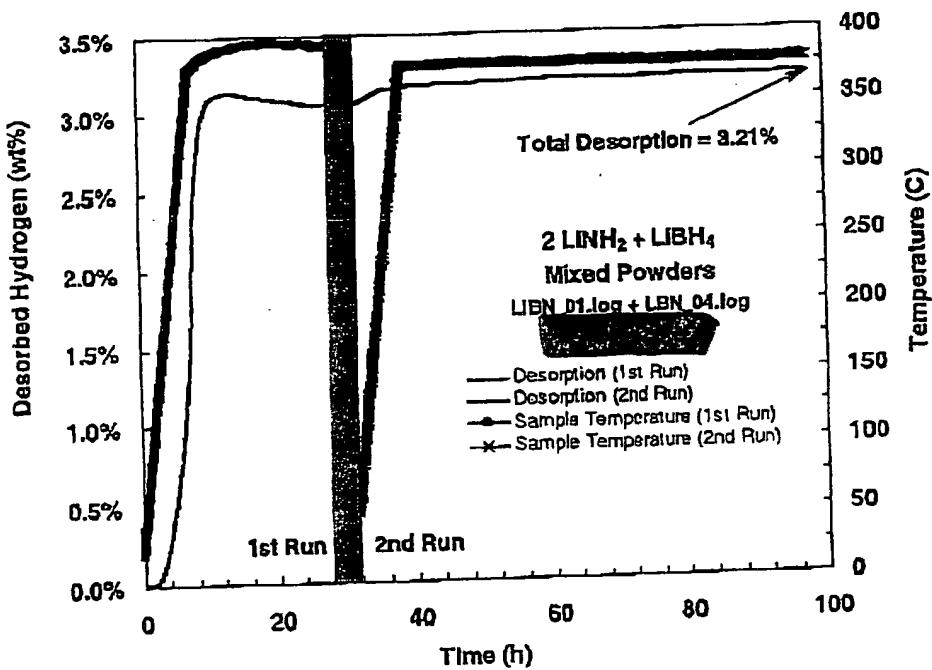


Figure 4

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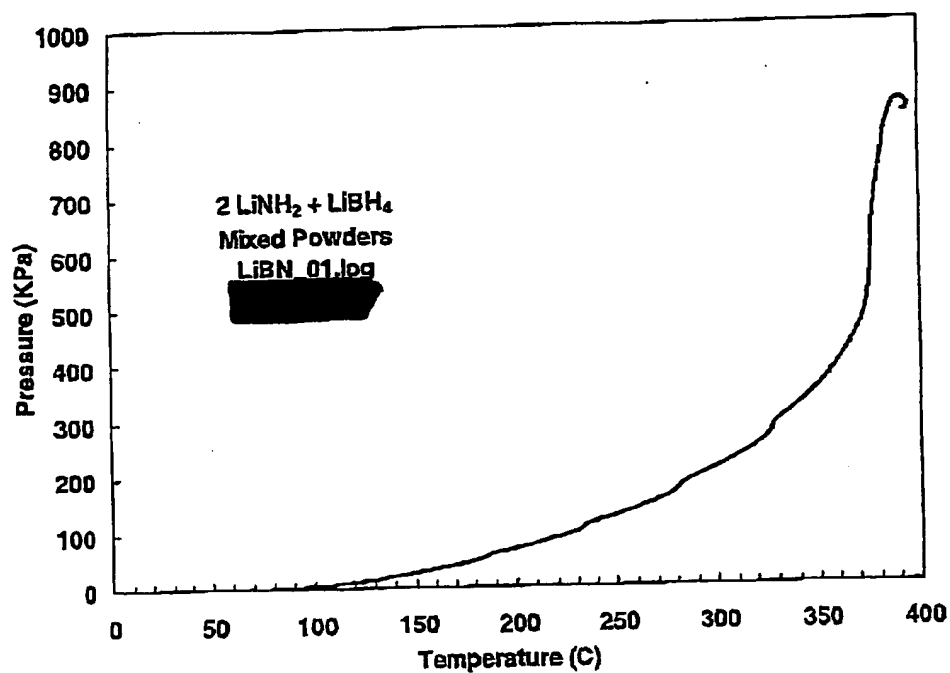


Figure 5

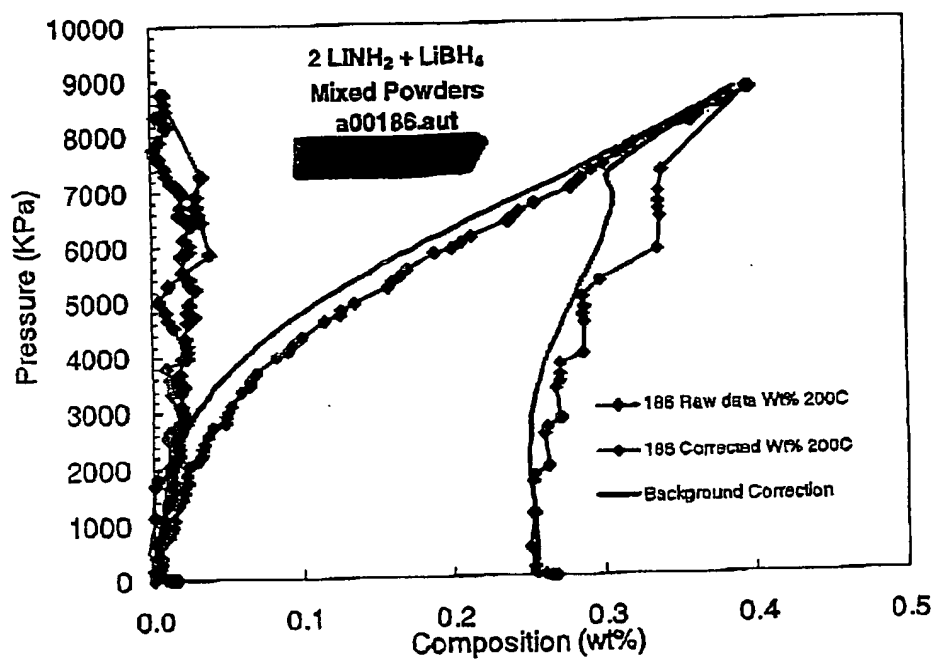
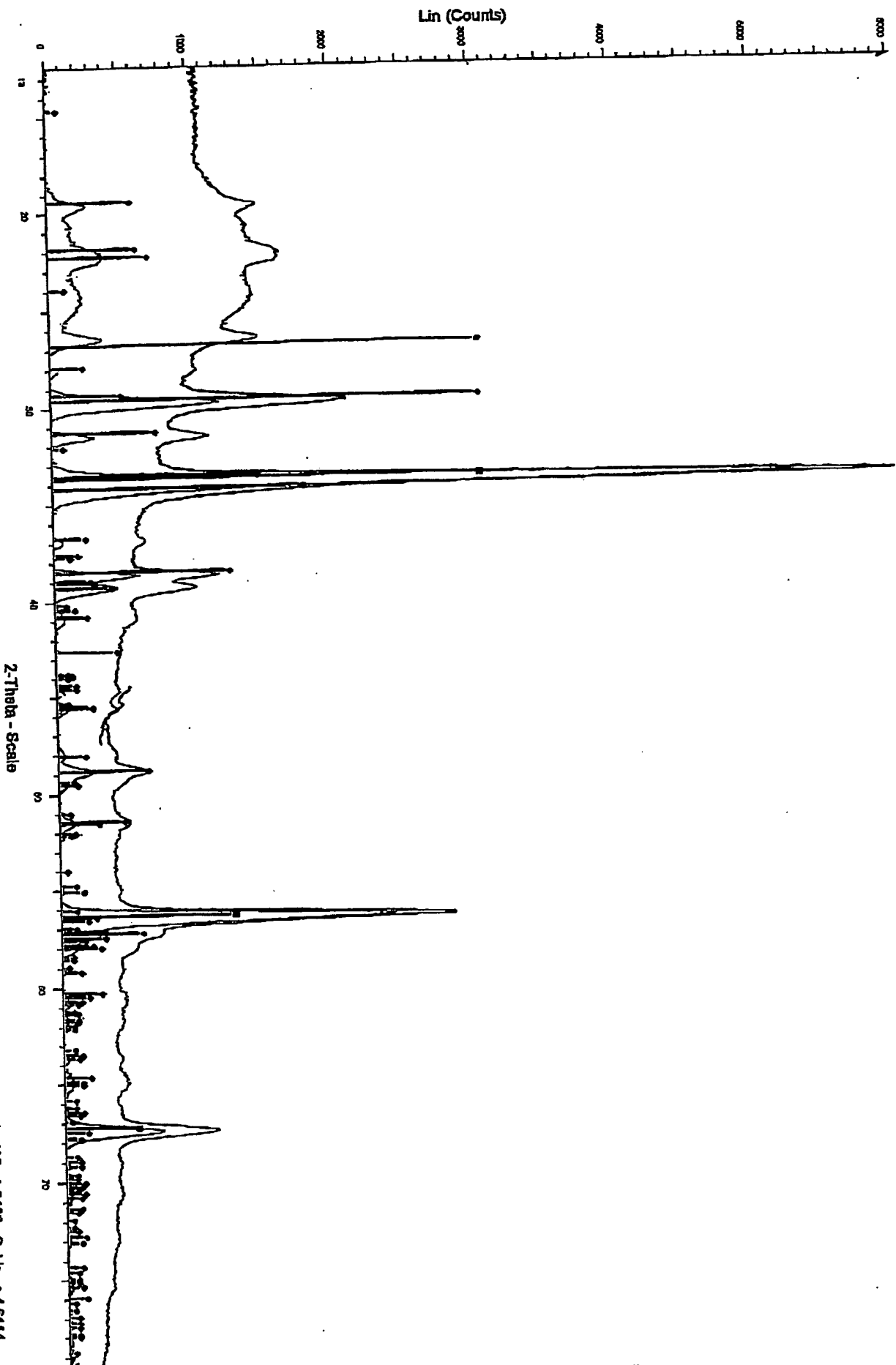


Figure 6

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er [001]

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Metane [001] - File: Metane10-31-02\_00 [001].raw - Type: 2Th alone - Start: 44.400 °

Operations: Import [001]

Metane [002] - File: Metane10-31-02\_00 [002].raw - Type: 2Th alone - Start: 12.400 °

Operations: Import [002]

Metane [001] - File: Metane10-31-02\_00 [001].raw - Type: 2Th alone - Start: 44.400 °

Operations: Background 1.000, 1.000 | Import [001]

Metane [002] - File: Metane10-31-02\_00 [002].raw - Type: 2Th alone - Start: 12.400 °

Operations: Background 1.000, 1.000 | Import [002]

Figure 7



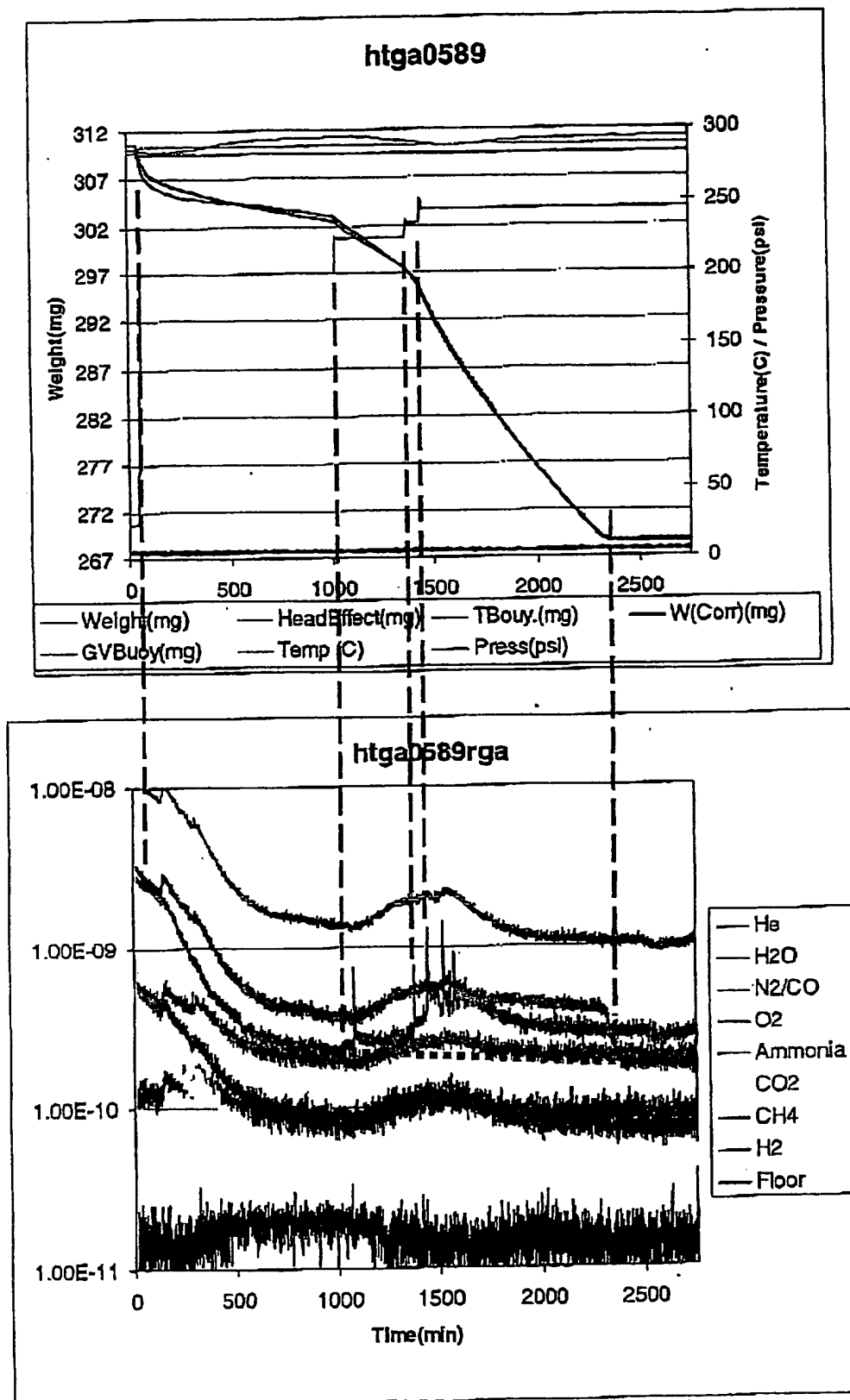


Figure 8

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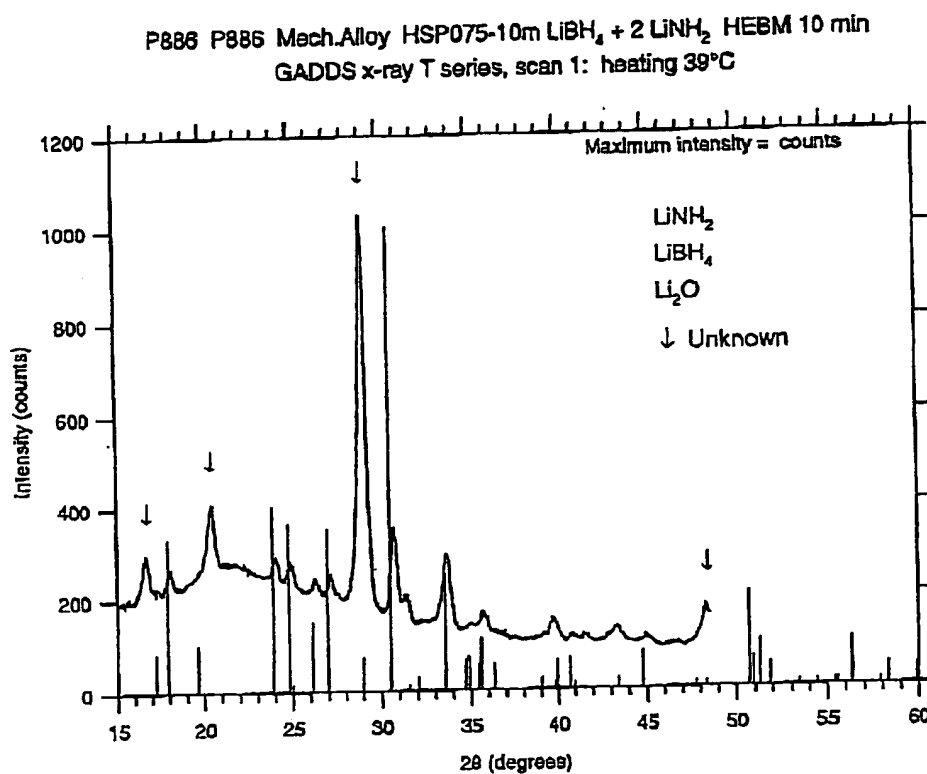


Figure 9

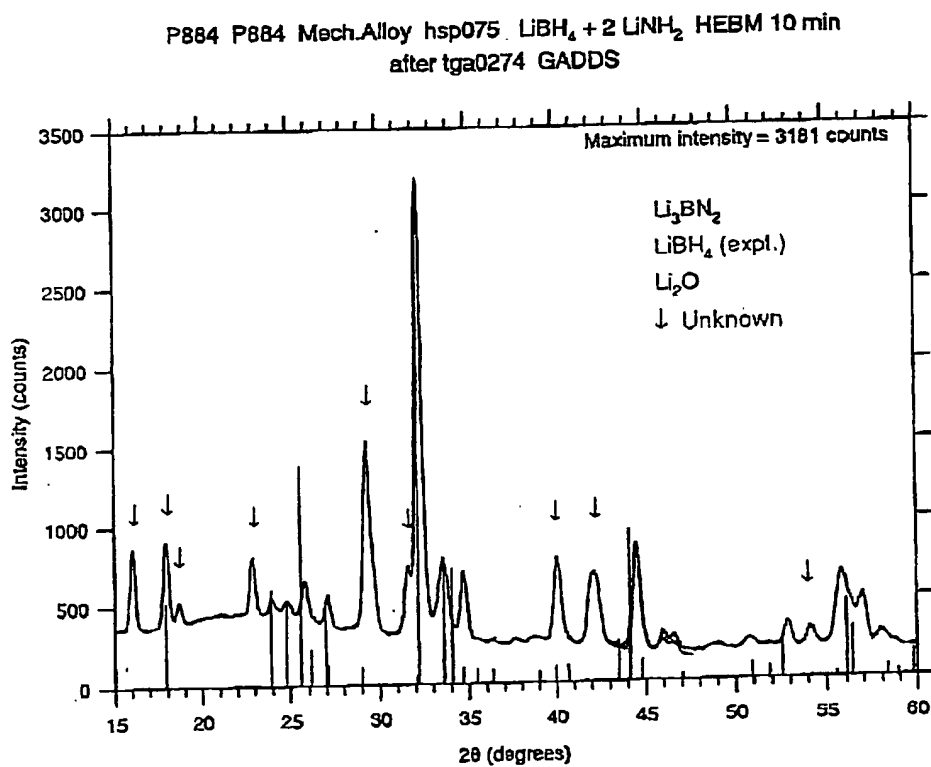


Figure 10

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# EXHIBIT B

37 C.F.R. §1.131 Declaration of Gregory P. Meisner  
U.S.S.N. 10/789,899 entitled "Mixed Hydrogen Generation Material."

DATE

Pur PCL: 325 sec 8500 ppa Max  
 High resolution  
 200154.000  
 Turn set point up 10e  
 $T_n = 26.5$   
 $T_s = 20.2^\circ C$

Unload Sample. find wt: 10.466 Sytlet Bucket  
 9.954 Bucket  
 0.512 gms

0.632 before  
 0.512 after  
 0.120

0.120  
 0.632 = 19% loss

But lost some powder  
 due to evaporation (on holder)

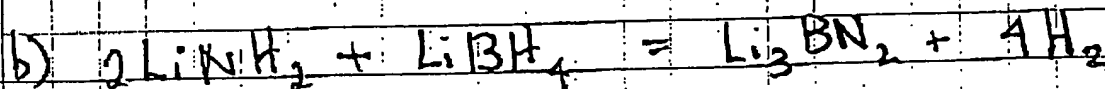
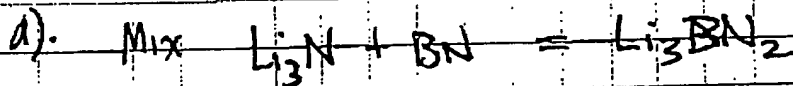
Idea for Li-B-N-H storage material

phase exists  $Li_3BN_2$  (LP12)  $P4_22_12$  #94

$a = 0.46435 \text{ nm} = b$   $c = 0.52592 \text{ nm}$

LT phase (below 11.35K)  
 273  
 8.62°C

B	2a	0	0	0
Li1	2b	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Li2	4d	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.25
N	4f	0.2362	0.2672	$\frac{1}{2}$



does this reaction happen?

REDACTED

WITNESSED

WITNESSED

SIGNATURE

*Greg Melner*

$$\text{LiNH}_2 : 6.941 + \cancel{12.01} + 2(1.0079) = \cancel{20.9589} \text{ g/mole} \quad 22.9635$$

$$\text{LiBH}_4 : 6.941 + 10.81 + 4(1.0079) = 21.7826 \text{ g/mole}$$

$$\frac{2(1.0079)}{2(22.9635) + 21.7826} \times 100 = 11.9085 \text{ wt\%}$$

$$\frac{2 \text{ moles LiNH}_2 \times 22.9635 \text{ g/mole}}{1 \text{ mole LiBH}_4 \times 21.7826 \text{ g/mole}} = 2.10843 \frac{\text{g LiNH}_2}{\text{g LiBH}_4}$$

$\text{LiBH}_4$  0.792 gms in  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  crucible, out gas @  $125^\circ\text{C}$

final wt: (@  $180^\circ\text{C}$ ) (0.737 g)

$$734 \pm 0.016 \text{ gms} = 0.744 \text{ gms LiBH}_4$$

$\Rightarrow 1.569 \text{ gms LiNH}_2$  reqd. grind together  
in agate M&P

store in glass vial w/ screw lid.

9.954 bracket wt.

tare: 11.055 gms

1.102 Sample wt.

1.1056 total

load into holder / on PCS

evacuate slowly, hold LiBN 0.1 hrs 30 sec

in vac valves 5, 6, 7 open, all others closed

increase set point  $\sim 1^\circ\text{C/min}$  to  $50^\circ\text{C}$

**REDACTED**

WITNESSED

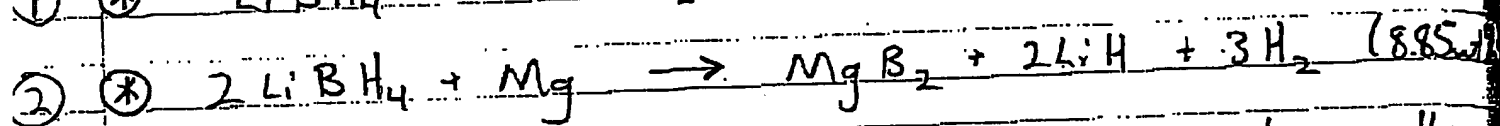
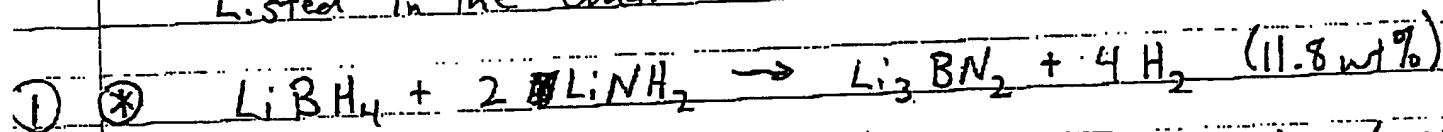
WITNESSED

SIGNATURE

*[Signature]*

Summary of new chemistries:

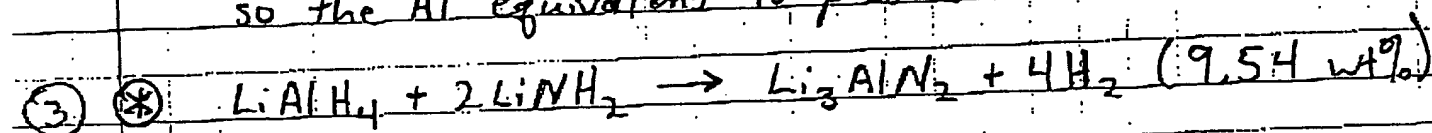
Listed in the email are:



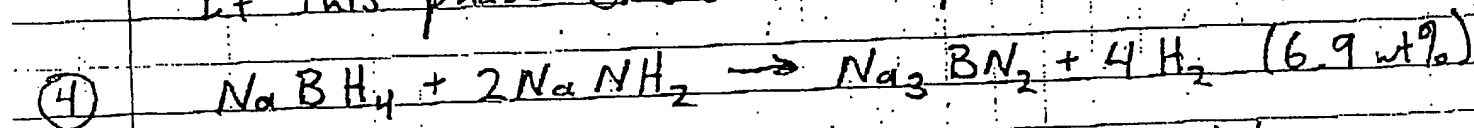
The second of these, involving Mg, was subsequently discussed in a meeting between John Vajo and Florian Mertens on [REDACTED], along with a variety of other couples, including  $2 \text{LiBH}_4 + \text{MgH}_2$

In addition:

$\text{Li}_3\text{AlN}_2$  is also listed in the ternary database, so the Al equivalent is possible:



The ternary phase diagram database does not contain entries for Na-B-N, Na-Al-N, Mg-B-N or Mg-Al-N. However, the JCPDS x-ray database has a calculated pattern for  $\text{Na}_3(\text{BN}_2)$  monoclinic. If this phase exists then a possible reaction is:



The phase  $\text{NaBN}_3$  is also listed, but rated Q (questionable).

The JCPDS database lists  $\text{Mg}_3\text{BN}_3$  as a known phase. Equations with ~~either~~  $\text{Mg}(\text{BH}_4)_2$  or ~~with~~ combined with either Mg amide  $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_2)_2$  or Mg imide  $\text{MgNH}$  proved impossible to balance unless excess Mg was introduced:

WITNESSED J. F. Herbst [REDACTED]

WITNESSED [REDACTED]

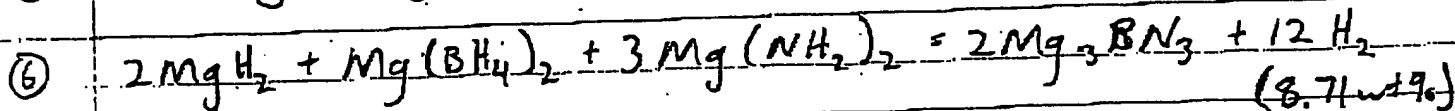
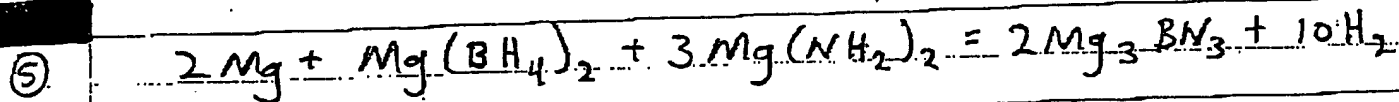
SIGNATURE

REDACTED

[REDACTED]

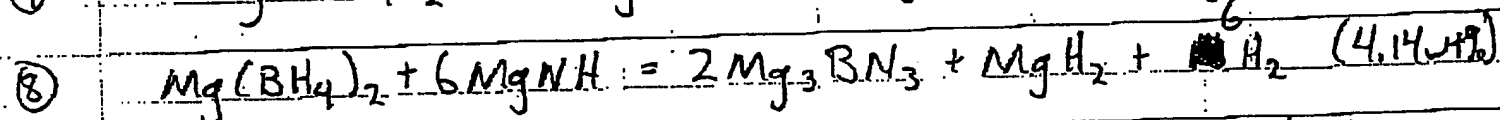
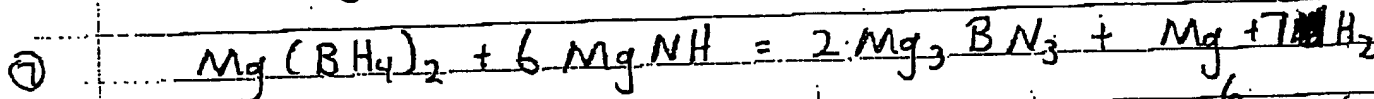
DATE

(7.37 wt%)



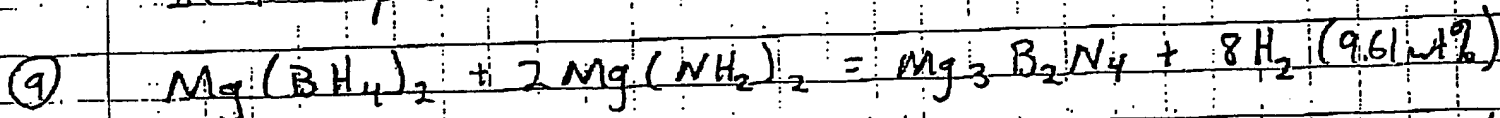
From Mg inside:

(4.83 wt%)



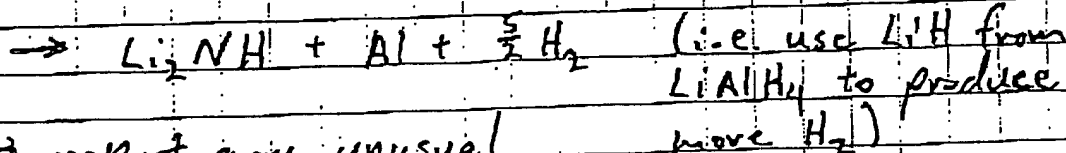
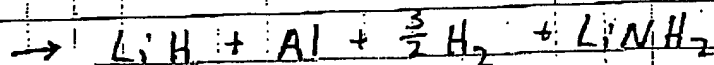
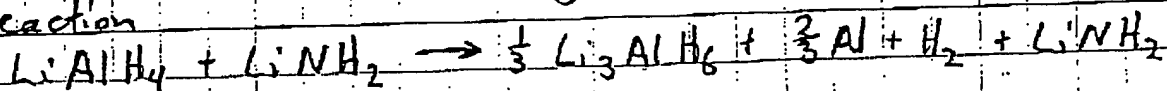
Reactions 5+6 are 3-component reactions, and thus may be difficult or slow in practice.

JCPDS also lists  $\text{Mg}_3\text{B}_2\text{N}_4$ , but as Q (questionable). If this phase exists we could have



Pearson's does not list any phases not already discussed. There are no listings for Nd-Al-N or Mg-Al-N phases in the databases. If such unknown phases were to exist, Al cognates might be possible.

Note on reaction  $\textcircled{3}$ : Greg Meisner tried a related reaction



He did not report any unusual behavior

REDACTED

WITNESSED

J. F. Herbst

WITNESSED

M. S. W.

SIGNATURE

Angela R. P.

DATE

Order via F. Dunkel  $LiBH_4 + 2LiNH_2 \rightarrow Li_3N_2B + 4H_2$  (11.83%)

Sample HSP075 ball mill 10 minutes

$24(6.94 + 10.81 + 4.7) + 2(6.94 + 14.0 + 2)$

21.75 + 2(22.94)

21.75 + 45.88 = 67.63

32.18 + 67.91 = 99.09

Min up 1/2 gram

1905  $LiBH_4$  Lancaster Cat 10019317

1905  $LiNH_2$  HSP074 200 Bell mill

Ball mill 10 min in Steel vial 5

w/flow

46.88

47.63

6.693 mg

20°C

Tag 0274 13d

Flowing Ar 20 Cans

Ar 25 to below

Zero T92 57% per

Went - with sample

Sub 1905 melt point of  $LiNH_2 \sim 380^\circ$

0.66%

$LiBH_4$  1905 275 d

Note Furnace/Pu hole off center

@ 250  $H_2$  coming off days lead burning

Slope change @ 400 minutes? = gas flow OK

X-RAY GAPDS

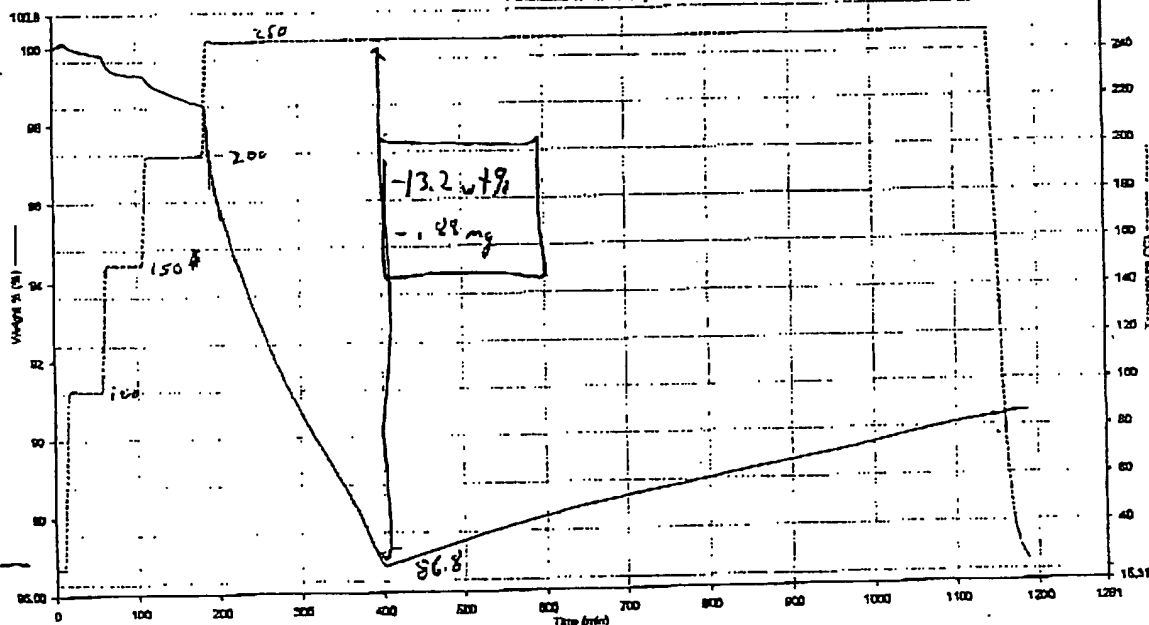
P 884 after P 027

250 Ambient

Ar

Analysis: CPEDEM C0000274.Led  
Operator ID: M301  
Sample ID: HSP075 UBM-2(LINK)  
Sample Weight: 6.693 mg  
Comment:

PerkinElmer Thermal Analysis



- 1) Hold for 10.0 min at 30.00°C
- 2) Heat from 30.00°C to 100.00°C at 10.00°C/min
- 3) Hold for 40.0 min at 100.00°C
- 4) Heat from 100.00°C to 180.00°C at 10.00°C/min
- 5) Hold for 45.0 min at 180.00°C
- 6) Heat from 180.00°C to 250.00°C at 10.00°C/min

- 7) Hold for 70.0 min at 250.00°C
- 8) Heat from 250.00°C to 250.00°C at 10.00°C/min
- 9) Hold for 205.0 min at 250.00°C
- 10) Cool from 250.00°C to 0.00°C at 10.00°C/min
- 11) Hold for 20.0 min at 0.00°C

WITNESSED

WITNESSED

SIGNATURE

Martin J. Meyer

REDACTED



22

DATE

htga0588

23 Spi  
Hehsp075 L.B.H. + (L.N.H<sub>2</sub>)

Sample Tare

density 0.66 g/cc 1.48 g/cc P=13.011

184.256 = 1.534 cc 1.449 cc

310.2 mg 8 g

F = 1.21 g/cc

- 0) P(He) 3.3%, R(He) 3.3%, F(He) 3.3% <sup>SP2</sup> <sub>no change</sub>
- 34) P(He) 15%, R(He) 3.3%, F(He) 3.3%
- 42) P(He) 3.3%, R(He) 3.3%, F(He) 3.3%
- 48) P(He) 3.3%, R(He) 15%, F(He) 3.3%
- 54) P(He) 3.3%, R(He) 3.3%, F(He) 3.3%

Tara Vol(cc) 1.449

Starting Gas GMW 4

Samp Vol(cc) 1.534

Starting Gas GMW 4

Velocity correction is for this Bucket diameter only

Bucket Dia.(mm) 19

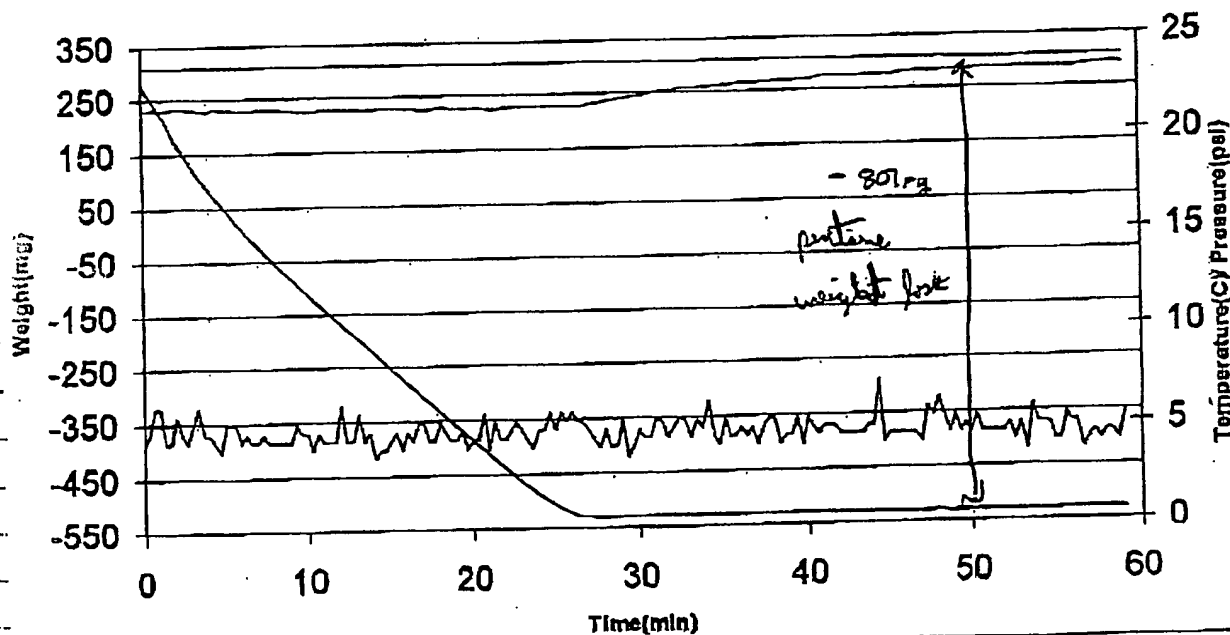
Offset(roughly starting wt. mg) 310.2

mg Mass (grams) 0.3

Head Effect Params m(@RTP) -0.19

Theoretical m (mg M) -0.169724 at RTP

htga0588



— Weight(mg) — HeadEffect(mg) — TBouy.(mg) — W(Corr)(mg)

— GVBuoy(mg) — Temp (C) — Press(psi)

WITNESSED

WITNESSED

SIGNATURE

REDACTED

IE htga0589. <sup>3c</sup> <sup>1st</sup> <sup>ctd</sup>  
Sample T21C  
1.534 cc 1.449 cc  
310.2 mg -1.06149, <sup>1st</sup>

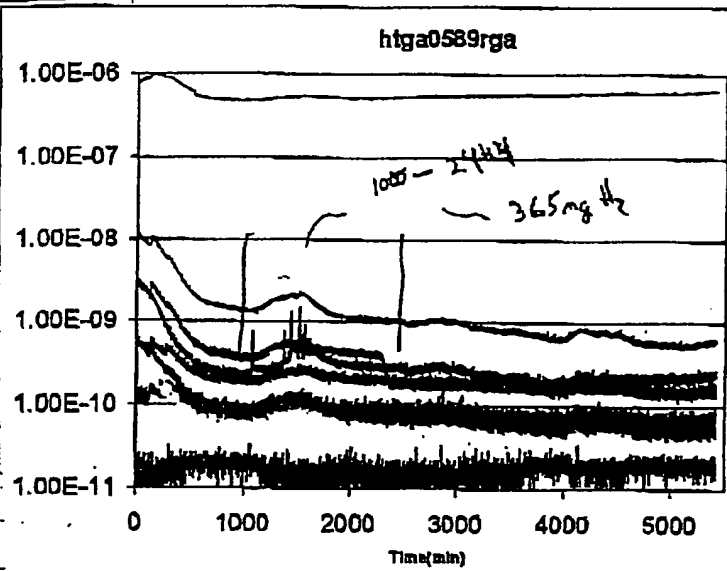
250 5  
He

hsp 075 4:04, 12 L: DR  
continued

0) P(He) 3.3%, R(He) 3.3%, F(He) 3.3% <sup>50%</sup>

13) START RGA

588 269.4 mg -1.0229 <sup>1st</sup>



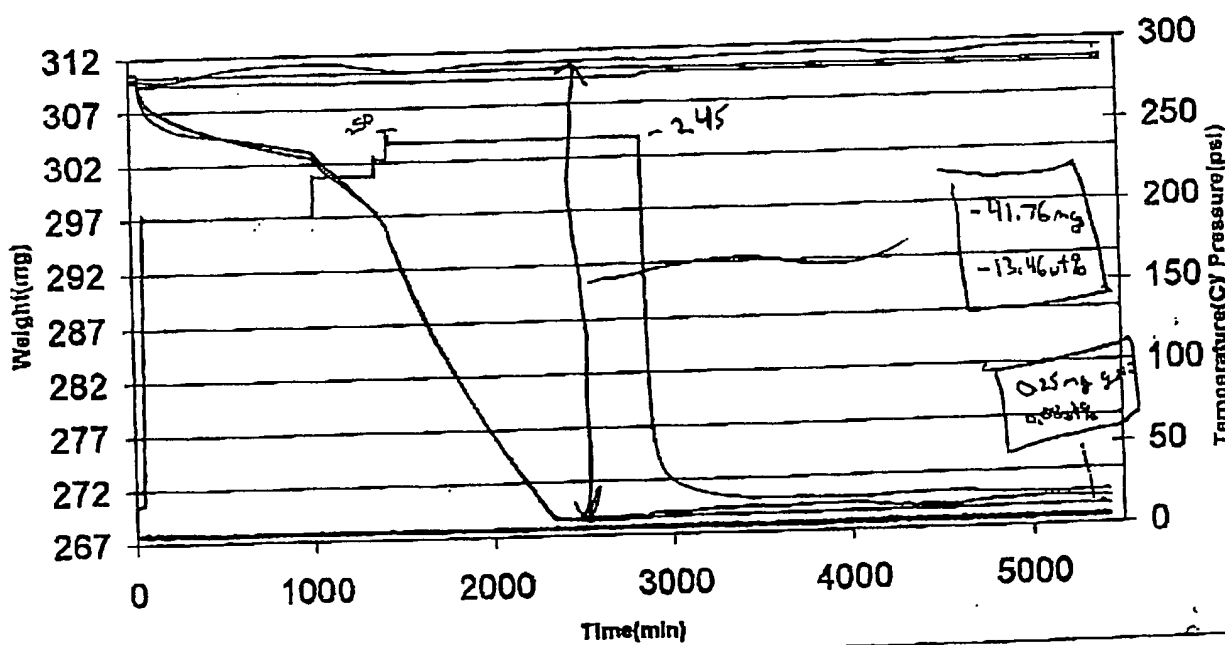
- He
- H2O
- N2/CO
- O2
- Ammonia
- CO2
- CH4
- H2
- Floor

Tare Vol(cc)	Starting Gas GMW	Samp Vol(cc)	Starting Gas GMW
1.449	4	1.534	4
	1.282	1.271	

Velocity correction is for this Bucket diameter only!  
Bucket Dia. (mm) 19

Offset (roughly starting wt. mg) 310.2  
htga Mass (grams) -0.06148  
Head Effect Params. m(@RTP) -0.19  
Theoretical m (htga M) -> -0.185832225 at RTP

htga0589



- Weight(mg)
- HeadEffect(mg)
- T Bouy.(mg)
- W(Corr)(mg)
- GV Buoy(mg)
- Temp (C)
- Press(psi)

WITNESSED

SIGNATURE

REDACTED

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